

106. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA* (Güld.).

No. 265. ♂. Berbera, Feb. 17, 1898. Feet and bill black; irides brown.

107. *STERNA SAUNDERSI* Hume; Saunders, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 120 (1896).

No. 268. ♂. Berbera, Feb. 20, 1898. Feet yellow; bill dusky yellow; iris brown.

108. *CENA CAPENSIS* (L.); Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1895, p. 518.

No. 83. ♀. Arabsiyo, Nov. 29, 1897. Feet red; bill black; iris dark brown.

No. 126. ♂. Ujawaji, Dec. 8, 1897. Bill and feet red; iris brown.

109. *TURTUR DAMARENSIS* F. & H.; Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 426 (1893).

No. 128. ♂. Ujawaji, Dec. 9, 1897. Feet red; bill black; iris brown.

This is the most common Dove in Somaliland.

110. *FRANCOLINUS KIRKI* Hartl.; Lort Phillips, Ibis, 1898, p. 425.

Nos. 205, 206. ♂ ♀. Jifa Medir, Jan. 18, 1898. Bill black; feet reddish brown; iris brown.

This Francolin is very common in all the river-beds. It is a very game bird and rises well. Its flesh is excellent eating.

VII.—*Field-notes on Birds collected in the Philippine Islands in 1893-6.* By JOHN WHITEHEAD*.

I. INTRODUCTION.

ON the 2nd of December, 1893, I began my first attempt at exploring the north of Luzon. In Manila I engaged two servants, one as collector, the other as cook. The first turned out utterly useless—the second was terribly lazy.

* [The collections formed by Mr. Whitehead, to which the following field-notes refer, have all been fully described in previous numbers of

We went first to the base of Monte Arayat, where examples of many species of birds were collected. After this trial trip we returned to Manila and changed the "collector" for a "soldier." We left Manila again by steamer for San Fernando, and from that port rode over the mountains to La Trinidad, the cabecera of the province of Benguet, arriving there on the 31st of December.

In the highlands of Benguet the climate was perfect—bright sunshine all day followed by cold clear nights. I soon discovered that my soldier was no collector; he certainly killed birds, but as various limbs and parts of their little bodies were missing he was worse than useless. Thus for the first few weeks the whole work was necessarily done by myself. However, the mountains were so enticing, the country so lovely, and the climate so exhilarating, that I persevered and succeeded in obtaining a fine collection, in which there were examples of no less than 19 new species of birds.

On reaching Manila again both my servants had had enough of campaigning, and though one promised to come with me again he left me at the very last moment, and hid himself on the day of our departure. So I quitted Manila for the third time with three new servants. This time we steamed to Aparri on the north coast, and boated up the Rio Grande to a tobacco estate in the province of Isabella, at the foot of the eastern Cordillera of North Luzon. The journey from Manila to this place took us from the 21st of April to the 3rd of May. In a very few hours I discovered that my two new collectors were useless. After some days I myself was knocked up with dysentery, caused by the heat, damp, and want of fresh food; so the collection languished—in fact, was a failure. After several weeks spent in Isabella I sent my two "boys," with the baggage, down the Rio Grande

'The Ibis' by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant. For Part i. of the series see *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 406–411; Part ii. *ibid.* pp. 501–522; Part iii. *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 106–117; Part iv. *ibid.* pp. 249–267; Part v. *ibid.* pp. 433–472; Part v. *Ibis*, 1896, pp. 101–128; Part vii. *ibid.* pp. 457–477; Part viii *ibid.* pp. 525–565; Part ix. *Ibis*, 1897, pp. 209–250.—EDD.]

and round by sea to Manila. I myself resolved to ride over the mountains, and in this way reached Manila again on the 28th of June.

One interesting discovery made during this journey was that the Manila Pine (*Pinus insularis*) does not grow on the Monte Caballo, which mountain divides the provinces of North and Central Luzon, so that the pine is probably confined to the great North-western Cordillera, and with it many of Luzon's most interesting birds.

In Manila I dismissed two of my servants and engaged two more—one of them a professional bird-skinner and collector. This time we went to Albay, on the south-east coast of Luzon, in order to avoid the rains, and we also visited the adjacent island of Catanduanes, of which the ornithology was unknown. The island proved to be a part of Luzon. The Albay trip was only a partial success, owing to the time of year—it being the moulting-season.

On our return to Manila (on the 2nd of October, 1894), I at once began to prepare for an attack on the highest parts of the grand Cordillera, to the north of Benguet. On November 3rd I left Manila for Vigan, intending to work my way up the Abra River, and, as the weather became more settled, to explore the mountains of Lepanto. An interesting collection was made at Bucay, on the Abra River, where I remained some weeks. Thence began a weary tramp which lasted six days, through an absolutely treeless country. I was so ill with dysentery, and so depressed by the useless-looking landscape, that I nearly turned back, and declared that there was no forest in North Luzon. However, "every road has an ending," and one morning, while riding ahead of my baggage, on rounding a steep cliff, I came in sight of the oak- and pine-forests. We reached an Igorroti village the same afternoon, in which I resolved to stay. Here I remained several weeks, and from this village obtained my first view of Monte Data. This mountain projects in a westerly direction from the central range, is table-topped, and averages about 7500 feet in height, rising at the eastern end, as it joins the main range, to perhaps 9000 feet. The

entire surface is well wooded with oak- and pine-forest. After a good deal of hard work we reached the summit of this interesting mountain on the morning of the 14th of January (1895) at 9 A.M.; and I was delighted to find the ground in shady places still covered with frost. On Data I remained camping out for thirty days, during which time the collections made were both large and remarkable for interesting mammals and birds—no less than five new genera of rodents having been discovered here.

We struck camp on the morning of the 13th February and gradually worked our way back over the same ground to Vigan—picking up the Bucay collection *en route*.

The next start was made for Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, the idea being to reach the Cordillera of the east coast, but owing to the entire absence of porters this proved an impossible achievement. A boat was hired in Aparri to take us to Cape Engaño, but we were blown in the opposite direction, and on the following morning took refuge under Fuga Island, where a few birds were collected; the Cape was eventually reached in four days. Here also some new and interesting birds were met with, but the Negritos were useless as baggage-carriers, so that it was impossible to leave the coast.

After despatching the Engaño collection, a move was made on July 3rd to the island of Samar, where a good collection of birds was made, to be burnt later on on the 'Wieland' off Singapore.

On the next expedition we left Manila for Mindoro on the 20th October (1895), but the wet season spoilt all chance of success, although Monte Dulungan was ascended to a height of 4500 feet, and a camp formed. The rains were so persistent that collecting was almost impossible; still many interesting discoveries were made, and a number of the highland species of North Luzon were obtained.

After this, Negros was the next island visited, where a camp was formed on the Canloön volcano at over 6000 feet. Here also several new and interesting birds were obtained.

My last expedition in the Philippines was to Samar in

order to replace the lost collection. This time I was fortunate in discovering the great Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, one of the most remarkable of all Philippine birds, so I was in some way compensated for the destruction of the first collection. On my return to Manila I heard that the rebellion—which was to change the fortune of Spain—had broken out. So, after vainly waiting two months to see whether politics would settle down again, I left for home once more on the 22nd October, 1896.

II. GENERAL REMARKS.

As I visited only a small part of the Philippine Archipelago, I am unable to criticize the conclusions arrived at by Drs. Steere and Worcester, in their division of the Philippines into various groups, but it seems to me that Dr. Worcester's divisions, based on much larger material, are the more acceptable of the two. Most of my time was spent in North Luzon, which island had been practically neglected by ornithological collectors, except perhaps just in the vicinity of Manila.

Luzon—it is agreed by both the American naturalists—including the islands of Marinduque and Catanduanes, forms a province by itself. Mindoro forms a second province, and Samar and Leite with Bohol a third, while Negros, Panay, and Masbate make a fourth. As no other islands in other provinces were visited by me, it would be outside my work to discuss the other groups into which Drs. Steere and Worcester have divided the Philippines.

In the first province, Luzon, we find sufficient evidence in the lowlands to divide that island from Mindoro, but when we ascend the mountains we find nearly the entire ornithology the same in the two islands, viz. :—

<i>Muscicapula luzoniensis.</i>	<i>Lanius validirostris.</i>
<i>Cryptolopha nigrorum.</i>	<i>Æthopyga flavipectus.</i>
<i>Stoparola nigrimentalis.</i>	<i>Zosterops aureiloris.</i>
<i>Brachypteryx poliogyna.</i>	<i>Chlorura brunneiventris.</i>
<i>Hyloterpe albiventris.</i>	

The only two highland forms which differ and are represented in both islands are *Merula* and *Scops*.

The highlands of North-west Luzon have been, perhaps, as well explored as most parts of the Philippine Archipelago, while those of Mindoro have been only partially worked, and doubtless further exploration will only strengthen the connection with Luzon. Thus the conclusion arrived at is that if a separate province exists in the lowland ornis of Mindoro, it disappears in that of the highlands.

Luzon, Samar, Leite, and Mindanao are the most eastern of the larger Philippines and form a slightly interrupted chain of land, running almost due north and south. Of the highlands of the last three islands we know absolutely nothing. From Samar only one highland species, *Dicaeum luzoniense*, is known, found at nearly 8000 feet in North-west Luzon; Samar, however, has no high mountains, and nothing of a highland ornis is to be expected from that island.

That land-connection existed at one time between these Eastern Philippines, including Bohol, and even Borneo, there can be little doubt. In Bohol, Samar, Leite, Mindanao, and Borneo are found two genera of mammalia, *Sciurus* and *Galeopithecus*. *Tarsius* occurs in Borneo, Samar, and Leite, and will no doubt hereafter be found in Mindanao. In Bohol it may have been exterminated with the forests, but probably still exists in that almost totally forest-cleared island. It is almost certain that these three Bornean genera do not occur in any other of the Philippine Islands; they are wanting in Luzon, the land-connection between that island and Northern Samar having been washed away before these mammals extended so far north. The results of this connection are, however, still visible in the Luzon ornis, as the following seven genera of birds are only found in the greater Eastern Philippines, viz. :—*Bubo*, *Irena*, *Poliolophus*, *Eudrepanis*, *Microstictus*, *Bolbopsittacus*, and *Harpactes*. These are met with from the North of Luzon to the South of Mindanao. Several of these are Bornean, and others, perhaps, are more nearly allied to Bornean genera than to the Philippines.

On the other hand, *Arachnothera*, *Ptilocichla*, *Macrornis*, and *Sarcophanops*, all closely-allied to Bornean genera and species, do not extend further north than Samar, and if *Zosterornis* be separable from *Dasycrotapha*, it may also be added to the first seven genera.

The Negros-Panay Province is a somewhat distinct one, the lowland and some of the highland forms differing considerably from those of Mindoro and the eastern islands, Luzon, Samar, and Mindanao.

I think that the only safe conclusions we can come to with regard to the Philippine ornithology are:—(1) That the land-connection of these islands with Borneo extended over a very considerable period (long enough to allow the above-mentioned genera of mammals to extend their range as far north as Samar), and that the greater number of Philippine genera of birds found their way into the archipelago by this connection. Whether Celebes received or gave the few genera which it has in common with the Philippines is an open question. Celebes was, perhaps, the recipient island. (2) That a large number of genera came from the north, either by a land-communication with China which has now subsided below the China Sea; or, if this connection did not exist, by a line of direct communication between North Luzon and Formosa, most of which has subsided, leaving only the Batanes Islands as evidence of the past. (3) That Palawan has received all its genera from Borneo and the Philippines.

In concluding these remarks I may state that the total number of species of which specimens were collected by me in the Philippines amounts to 358. Of this number no less than 229 are peculiar to these islands; 66 are widely dispersed over India, Indo-China, Borneo, and Celebes; 61 are winter migrants from the north and do not affect questions of geographical distribution at all, and 2 species have been introduced by man.

III. FIELD-NOTES ON THE BIRDS.

a. ACCIPITRES.

1. *CIRCUS SPILONOTUS* Kaup. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 437.)

A regular winter migrant to the Eastern Archipelago, but not so numerous in the Philippines as the next species.

2. *CIRCUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Forst.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 437.)

The Black-headed Harrier is not uncommon in districts where large grass-plains and open paddi-fields abound. In Luzon most of the country is of this nature, and this Harrier finds splendid hunting-grounds. I believe it is a resident species, as I have seen it late in the spring in North Luzon. That *C. philippensis* Steere, from Negros, is only the female of *C. melanoleucus* there can be little doubt, for I noticed a perfectly adult male of the latter within 30 yards of me in that island.

Iris straw-yellow; bill black, base of lower mandible dull lead-blue; cere dull yellow; legs orange-yellow.

3. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 438.)

The Marsh-Harrier is probably only a winter visitant to North Luzon, where it is not uncommon about the swampy rice-fields, in which it finds an abundance of snakes and frogs. Long before I obtained a specimen of this species I had seen stuffed examples of it in a Manila museum. My specimen was obtained on the 20th November, 1894.

4. *ASTUR SOLOENSIS* (Lath.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 104.)

The only specimen obtained by me was shot on the extreme north-east point of Luzon, when the northern migration was in full swing.

Iris hazel; cere orange; bill bluish at base, black at tip; feet king's yellow.

5. *ASTUR TRIVIRGATUS* (Temm.). (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 212.)

Met with only in Samar; though much of our time was spent in the island of Luzon, we failed to obtain this Goshawk there.

Iris king's yellow; cere and face dull greenish yellow; feet straw-yellow; bill black, base bluish.

6. ACCIPITER MANILLENSIS Meyen. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 438; 1896, pp. 108, 109; 1897, p. 212.)

A species occasionally met with in forests at high elevations. We obtained specimens up in the mountains of Luzon as high as 8000 feet; one, a nearly adult male, was shot in Leite at 1000 feet; and in Mindoro one of these Sparrow-Hawks settled for a moment close to our camp, but was off again before I could reach my gun: this was at 4500 feet.

♀. Iris and orbital skin bright king's yellow; bill tipped with black, base dull blue; cere green; legs dull yellow.

7. ACCIPITER GULARIS (Temm. & Schleg.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, pp. 104-109.)

A female of this little Sparrow-Hawk was obtained during our enforced stay on Fuga Island, where it was probably migrating northwards, the island at the time being full of migratory birds; this was in the middle of April, 1895.

♀. Iris pale straw-yellow; bill tipped with black, bluish at base; cere and legs pale king's yellow.

8. PITHECOPHAGA JEFFERYI. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1897, pp. 214-220, pl. v. figs. 1-4.)

Of this remarkable bird we obtained a male specimen in the forests of Samar. This fine Eagle, one of the largest birds of prey inhabiting the Old World, is possibly allied to *Spilornis*, as well as to the Harpy Eagles of South America.

When in Benguet the natives told me that sometimes their small pigs were carried away by Eagles. This, I thought at the time, might be done by some of the northern species during their winter migration, little dreaming that such a fine bird as *Pithecophaga* remained unknown to the scientific world. During our first expedition to the island of Samar in July 1895, we made a fine collection of birds, all of which were burnt on board ship in Singapore. Great as was my loss, the capture of this fine bird compensated for it, as doubtless

I should not have gone again to Samar had my first collection reached its destination.

Returning to Samar in the month of May, 1896, we once more reached our old collecting-grounds and recommenced forming another collection of birds.

The forests that are left in Samar are still very vast, especially on the Pacific coast, but for miles inland those of the western coast have been destroyed, leaving ranges of low undulating clay hills, chiefly covered with lalang grass. When this country has been passed the traveller finds himself at an elevation of nearly 1000 feet and meets with the true virgin forest of Samar. This forest is becoming annually smaller owing to the cultivation of hemp on suitable soils. Fortunately, however, much of this country is covered with rough, sharp blocks of limestone, which is unsuitable for planting. The trees in these forests are often very high, some quite 200 feet; but I have seen forest-trees higher than these at the foot of Canloön volcano, in Negros. In these lofty forests the Great Philippine Eagle has made his home, with no enemies to trouble him. He is well known to the natives as a robber of their poultry and small pigs, but chiefly as a destroyer of monkeys, which are the only animals sufficiently abundant in these forests to support such a large bird. We had noticed on more than one occasion this large Eagle flying along the edge of the forest and had heard its peculiar plaintive cry, "*w-aū waū*," still more often, but as week after week passed there seemed little likelihood that we should secure a specimen. One morning, however, my servant Juan returned with this huge bird, which he shot with an old muzzle-loader, luckily putting one buckshot into its neck. The Eagle fastened its talons round the branch in its death-grip and hung firmly fixed near the top of the tree. Juan, after firing several other shots, which failed to move it, sooner than lose the bird, climbed the tree and secured the prize. When he handed it over to me it was so heavy that I could hardly hold it out at arm's length in my then enfeebled state of health. I should guess its weight to have been between 15 and 20 lbs.

This Eagle will doubtless occur in other islands, perhaps Luzon. Dr. Worcester gives it in his list as probably occurring in Mindanao, which of course it is nearly certain to do. I believe that it also inhabits the forests in Leite, which island is practically a part of Samar. I requested Mr. Grant to name this bird after my father, Mr. Jeffery Whitehead, by whose generous aid both this and my Bornean expedition have been carried out.

9. *LOPHOTRIORCHIS KIENERI* (Geoffr. St.-Hil.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 438.)

Only an immature example of this small Eagle was shot by us on our journey to Lepanto. The bird fell down a cliff, and I warned my servant to be careful how he secured it, as it was only winged. The boy returned shortly, livid with pain, the hind talon of the Eagle being firmly fixed in the palm of his hand. It took some time before I could kill the bird and release him. In Isabella (North Luzon), where large flocks of two species of *Carpophaga* were often feeding on the forest-fruits, I several times saw this small Eagle attempt to capture the pigeons, which, however, took good care to keep out of harm's way among the branches.

Juv. Iris dark brown; bill black; cere pale yellow; feet lemon-yellow.

10. *SPIZAËTUS PHILIPPENSIS* (Gurney). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 503; 1896, p. 110.)

Scarce in the Philippines, only two specimens having been obtained by us in three years, one on the sea-coast, the other in the Benguet highlands at 4000 feet. I saw another on the plains which border the Rio Grande in North Luzon.

Iris bright yellow; bill black; feet pale yellow.

11. *SPILORNIS HOLOSPILUS* (Vigors). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 407, 503; 1895, p. 251; 1896, pp. 110, 528; 1897, p. 212.)

This richly-coloured Serpent-Eagle is fairly common in Luzon, especially where the country is open enough to suit

its habits. In large forests these Eagles have no chance of watching their prey, so they are always found frequenting open plains and bare mountain-sides, but more especially partially dried-up river-courses, in which, as a rule, reptiles are abundant. In the highlands of North Luzon, where the mountains are mostly bare of forest, as many as five of these Eagles may be noticed at a time, soaring in wide circles high in the heavens, every now and then uttering their plaintive cry. We met with this species also in Samar.

12. *SPILORNIS PANAYENSIS* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 527.)

There can be little doubt that this species is quite distinct from *S. holospilus*, being decidedly smaller and of a much paler colour. In habits it is similar to *S. holospilus*, and in Negros and Panay, the country having been almost stripped of forest for the cultivation of sugar, it finds a home suitable to its requirements.

Iris bright yellow; bill tip black, bluish at base; cere yellowish green; feet dull straw-yellow.

13. *BUTASTUR INDICUS* (Gm.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503; 1895, p. 438.)

Common during the winter months in North Luzon. In Fuga Island, on 15th April, I met with this species in full migration, as many as ten being observed on the wing at a time, all making the journey northwards.

14. *HALIAËTUS LEUCOGASTER* (Gm.). (Sharpe, B. M. C. i. p. 307.)

The White-bellied Sea-Eagle is not uncommon on the coasts of the Philippine Islands. In the island of Fuga we found a nest near an old Spanish fort, from which the Eagle rose; but on examining the nest it contained no eggs, though the Eagles had re-lined it with green branches. In the same tree we took a nest of *Oriolus chinensis* containing three eggs. This Sea-Eagle is also common on the coast of Samar, where it might often be seen perched on the fishing-stakes.

15. *Haliastur intermedius* Gurney. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 407; 1895, pp. 251, 438.)

This is the most abundant of Philippine Raptores, especially in the vicinity of large towns and villages. In the native villages it is very amusing to watch the hens with their broods. After having finished prospecting for food under a house, a move is necessary; the hen first goes out and casts her eye heavenwards in search of the enemy (*H. intermedius*). If all is clear she covers the intervening distance to the next house at full speed, making as much fuss and alarming her young as much as possible until they are again safe under cover.

This Kite soon found our camp on Monte Data, and was almost a daily visitor.

16. *Elanus hypoleucus* Gould. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 462.)

Seen once or twice in the open districts in North Luzon, and obtained by us in the islands of Samar and Mindoro, but the species is by no means common.

Iris scarlet-lake; bill black; cere, gape, and feet pale lemon-yellow.

17. *Pernis cristatus* Cuv. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 213.)
Pernis ptilonorhynchus (Temm.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503; 1895, pp. 108, 251.)

Occasionally met with in the forests of Luzon and Samar. This species, like most tropical Raptores, prefers the more open parts of the forests.

Iris light straw-yellow; bill black, bluish at base; feet dull yellow.

18. *Microhierax erythrogenys* (Vigors). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503; 1895, p. 438.)

Fairly common in Luzon, especially in the neighbourhood of old forest-clearings, where a few large isolated tree-trunks have been left standing. In such a locality I once noticed a pair of these little Falcons feeding their young in a hole high up on the side of one of these trees. Though this

species, like many tropical birds, is most active at sunrise and sunset, it cannot, I think, be said to be crepuscular.

19. *MICROHIERAX MERIDIONALIS*. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1897, p. 220.)

We met with this species of *Microhierax* in Samar, where it frequented old native clearings and the edges of forest, like the preceding species.

20. *FALCO PEREGRINUS* Tunst.

This is a regular winter migrant to the Philippines. During a few hours spent on Fuga Island (on the 14th April, 1895) a Peregrine flew along the beach within a few yards of me; it was then on its way north to China, the Batanes Islands forming convenient stepping-stones to the great Asiatic continent. I also noticed a Peregrine in the island of Catanduanes in the month of October.

This species is a common winter migrant to Borneo and other islands in the Malay Archipelago, and has been obtained in several of the Philippine Islands.

21. *FALCO ERNESTI* Sharpe. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 435.)

This beautiful Peregrine is no doubt a resident species in the Philippines, nesting in suitable cliffs, of which there are an abundance in several of the islands, more especially in North Luzon. I found the eyry of a pair in Negros containing young (see *Ibis*, 1896, pp. 529, 530). In North Luzon we obtained a beautiful specimen of a fully adult male on the summit of Monte Data.

Iris dark brown; feet, orbital skin, and cere bright king's yellow; bill black at tip, base bluish.

22. *FALCO SEVERUS* (Horsf.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 439; 1896, p. 529.)

This little Hobby is seldom met with by the traveller. I saw one flying over the mountains at a great height in Benguet, and obtained a perfect specimen of a male at over 7000 feet in Lepanto. A female shot on Canloön volcano, in Negros, was evidently sitting, her breast being quite bare.

This species frequents the more open places near large forests, where it is generally seen on the wing.

Iris dark brown; cere, orbital skin, and feet bright king's yellow.

23. *FALCO TINNUNCULUS* Linn. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 439.)

The Kestrel is often noticed hovering over the treeless grass-covered hill-sides in North Luzon during the winter months; but it is a difficult bird to secure, owing to the vast open distances, which afford no cover at all to the hunter. This species had not been met with before in the Philippine group. I saw several Kestrels near the Abra River on the 8th November.

24. *PANDION HALIAËTUS* Linn.

Though observed several times on the large rivers of Luzon and Mindoro, we did not obtain a specimen of the Osprey.

25. *POLIOAËTUS ICHTHYAËTUS* (Horsf.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1897, p. 222).

This Fish-Eagle generally frequents lagoons and river estuaries in the vicinity of the sea-coast. In Samar, however, we obtained a pair up in the hills, which were fishing in a clear stream running over limestone rocks. Though this Eagle has not yet been recorded from Luzon, I saw it several times in the mangrove-swamps of Cape Engaño.

b. STRIGES.

26. *BUBO PHILIPPINENSIS* (Gray). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 503.)

This large Owl reminds one very much of *Ketupa javanensis*, the Malayan Fish-Owl, but the tarsus is bare of real feathers in *Ketupa* and well feathered in *Bubo*. I am very much inclined to think that this *Bubo*, which seems partial to rivers and lakes, will be found to obtain some of its food in them.

I met with three of these Owls in Benguet, in a river-course which they frequented, for several nights before we shot a pair, and I saw another in the Province of Isabella, close to a large river.

Mr. Everett, I believe, also obtained this Owl on the Laguna de Bay, a large lake to the S.E. of Manila.

Iris bright yellow; bill dull bluish white; feet pinkish brown.

27. SCOPS WHITEHEADI. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 440.)

On several occasions during my first visit to Benguet I heard a most peculiar and powerful cry shortly after nightfall. The natives of the district (as is usual when they hear nocturnal noises) declared it was the devil. The cry is best written *oik-oik-oik-oōk*, with an interval between each *oik*, and the *oōk* a well drawn out sound.

It was not until the following year, when camped out on Monte Data, that I again heard this same peculiar cry, and after waiting about for several evenings in open parts of the forest we were fortunate in securing our first specimen of this fine Scops Owl, which is the largest representative of the genus in the Old World.

We secured three more specimens during five weeks spent on the mountain, and on our descent to the Igorroti village at the foot of the mountain a native brought me a female with a nestling just hatched; this was on the 14th of February. This Scops is probably confined to the mountain-regions of North Luzon, as we did not hear it again after leaving Lepanto.

Iris golden brown; bill brownish white, tipped with white; feet dull white, nails white.

28. SCOPS LONGICORNIS. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 504.)

When returning home at sunset after one of my long excursions in the mountains of Benguet, I was attracted into the dark pine-forest by a peculiar whistling note, which may be written *qūop*, and resembles that of the European Scops (*S. giu*). As I was then living more than five miles from the forest in which I heard the Owl, I moved to an Igorroti village surrounded by pine-forest.

For some nights, although we succeeded in getting under the trees in which the Owls were calling, it was quite impossible to see the birds; but one evening a bird commenced

calling just before sunset, and I was fortunately close to the spot. It presently flew from the tree and settled in the open, where it was an easy shot.

I was not fortunate in securing further specimens during this expedition, although I was several times within a few yards of the birds. During daytime these Owls roost in the thick fern and grass-tangles near the ground, where it is quite impossible to see them. We heard this Owl again the following year once or twice on the summit of Monte Data, and obtained another specimen.

Iris bright yellow; bill blackish; feet pinkish brown.

29. *SCOPS MINDORENSIS*, sp. nov.

Scops sp. Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 462.

During a lengthened expedition to the highlands of Mindoro—which was, most unfortunately, in the wet season—one of my hunters shot a small *Scops* Owl. The bird was much destroyed, having been fired at within five yards, and one side of the breast was blown away.

In 'The *Ibis*,' October 1896, p. 462, Mr. Grant gave several reasons for the Mindoro *Scops* being specifically distinct from *S. longicornis* of Luzon, but declined to describe it. The Mindoro specimen is an adult female: the ovary contained well-developed eggs. The white in the Luzon birds is replaced by pale buff; the bristles at the sides of the mandible are much shorter, also the ear-tufts. The size is much smaller than that of the Luzon males, instead of considerably larger, as is the rule in females of this genus.

Scops longicornis, ♂. Total length 8·0 inches, wing 5·6, tail 2·9, tarsus 1·15.

Scops mindorensis, ♀. Total length 7·2 inches, wing 5·3, tail 2·5, tarsus 1·15.

In *Scops whiteheadi* the female is much larger than the male:—

♂. Total length 9·5 to 10 inches, wing 7·3 to 7·4, tail 3·6 to 3·7, tarsus 1·65.

♀. Total length 11 to 11·4 inches, wing 7·7 to 8, tail 3·9 to 4, tarsus 1·65 to 1·9.

Thus I think there can be little doubt that the Mindoro Scops is not the female of *S. longicornis*, but is a new species, for which I propose the name of *Scops mindorensis*.

30. *NINOX JAPONICA* (Temm. & Schl.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 111, 463.)

Met with in Mindoro on 24th October, and in Fuga Island on 15th April. This species is a winter migrant to the Philippines.

Iris king's yellow; bill greenish brown; cere dull olive-green; feet dull yellow.

31. *NINOX PHILIPPENSIS* Bonap. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 441; 1896, p. 110.)

These peculiar little Owls are more often met with during the day than Scops Owls, from their habit of being much more easily flushed. A Scops Owl does not move until nearly touched, but *Ninox* nearly always leaves its roost if approached within a few yards. *Ninox* also frequents much more open country at night, often coming close to the villages, where it makes a considerable noise during the whole night if it be clear moonlight, one of my "boys" having shot as many as three one evening close to our house.

Iris straw-yellow; cere dull yellowish green; legs pale yellow, with a slight greenish tinge.

32. *NINOX MINDORENSIS*. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 463.)

Obtained in the lowlands about the base of Monte Dulungan in Mindoro; and but for the incessant rains I might have obtained more specimens. It seems strange that Mindoro should possess two Hawk-Owls peculiar to the Philippines, *N. spilonotus* having been described from Cebu, and also met with in Mindoro by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester. One of the natives of Mindoro called this bird the "Bucali," and told me that it always accompanied wild pigs.

33. *STRIX CANDIDA* Tickell.

Fairly common in Luzon, and often obtained in the vicinity of Manila, from which locality I purchased a

specimen. I saw this bird near the base of Monte Arayat, and found a wing-feather on one of the mountain-paths in Lepanto.

c. PASSERES (Part I.).

34. *CORVUS PHILIPPINUS* Bonap. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 504; 1895, p. 252; 1896, p. 531.)

Common round about the native villages, where the country is sufficiently open. In the Igorroti villages of North Luzon these are very tame, perching on the houses in numbers. I have counted as many as 27 together. In Negros they were often a great nuisance, following one in the low jungles in small flocks, and making enough noise to alarm the birds for some distance round. I was sometimes so annoyed that I murdered one and left his friends to hold a post-mortem, giving me a chance to get away from their noise. In Catanduanes we obtained a perfect albino.

Iris, bill, and feet black.

35. *CORVUS PUSILLUS* Tweedd. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 463.)

Common in Mindoro, chiefly frequenting the forests, as in Palawan. This little Crow is easily distinguished from the preceding species by its different note, though sometimes both species may be seen on the same tree in the neighbourhood of native houses.

Iris, bill, and feet black.

36. *ORIOLOUS CHINENSIS* Linn. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 407; 1895, pp. 108, 252; 1896, pp. 111, 463, 532; 1897, p. 222.)

Common in all islands visited by us, frequenting the vicinity of native plantations. In Luzon we found several nests, often close to the native villages.

37. *ORIOLOUS SAMARENSIS* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 533; 1897, p. 223.)

This and the following three species are small forest-loving Orioles, closely allied to the well-known *O. xanthonotus* of the greater Malay Islands.

We found some difficulty in obtaining specimens of the

Samar birds, owing to the great height of the trees which they frequented.

Ad. Iris red ; bill dull pinkish brown ; feet blackish grey.

Jr. „ grey ; „ „ „ „

38. *ORIOIUS STEERII* Sharpe. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 532.)

We found this species at the base of Cauloön volcano, where, like the previous species, it was difficult to obtain owing to the great height of the forest.

Iris lake-red ; bill dull reddish brown ; feet greyish blue, soles yellow.

39. *ORIOIUS ISABELLE*. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 108.)

The only specimen obtained was shot in the thick bamboo-forests of Isabella, a province of Central North Luzon. Owing to an attack of dysentery during this expedition the writer was unable to do much collecting, or doubtless other specimens might have been collected.

Iris brown ; bill dark brown ; legs lead-blue.

40. *ORIOIUS ALBILORIS*. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 504.)

The unique specimen obtained was shot in the Benguet mountains at an altitude of 2000 feet. It is apparently rare, like most of the small forest Orioles in the Philippines.

Iris lake ; bill brownish pink ; feet dull lead-blue.

41. *DICRURUS BALICASSIUS* (Linn.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 441 ; 1896, p. 111.)

This Drongo is fairly common in the forests of Luzon and Mindoro ; it has a beautiful liquid note and is a great mimic. In Mindoro I have heard a Drongo imitating the small Crows so perfectly that I could hardly tell which of the birds were "cawing."

Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black.

42. *DICRURUS MIRABILIS* Walden & Layard. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 534.)

One of the most charming members of a beautiful genus. Fairly common in Negros, frequenting both forest and neglected clearings. This species is also a great mimic,

and I have heard it imitate the curious whistle of *Pitta atricapilla*.

I once saw a *Carpophaga* settle by mistake in a small tree in which a pair of Drongos had their nest; both birds at once attacked the Pigeon, and drove it away, leaving several bunches of feathers floating in the air.

Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.

43. *DICRURUS STRIATUS* Tweedd. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 223.)

A smaller species, which is fairly common in the forests of Samar and Leite.

Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.

44. *ARTAMIDES MINDORENSIS* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 463, 535.)

Somewhat rare in Mindoro at 4500 feet.

Iris pale straw-yellow; bill and feet black. The tongue was black in the male, but yellow in the female.

45. *ARTAMIDES KOCHI* (Kutter).

Artamides mindanensis Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 224.)

Fairly common in Samar and Leite.

46. *ARTAMIDES STRIATUS* (Bodd.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 408, 505.)

Common in Luzon, where it frequents both forest and open clearings, in which high trunks have been left standing. This *Graucalus* is often seen flying from the top of some high tree in small parties of four or five, when it makes a good deal of noise. We met with it as high as 7000 feet in the highlands of North Luzon.

47. *ARTAMIDES PANAYENSIS* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 534.)

This was obtained in Negros.

♀. Iris lake-brown; bill and feet black.

48. *EDOLIISOMA CERULESCENS* (Blyth). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505; 1895, p. 441.)

Fairly common among the lower valleys of North Luzon up to an altitude of 2000 feet. In habits this genus is

closely allied to *Artamides*; both genera make a good deal of noise on the wing and frequent the topmost branches of high trees, though occasionally they are met with in old forest-clearings.

49. *EDOLISOMA PANAYENSE* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 537.)

This species we met with in Negros; it is a more lively and noisy bird than *E. cærulescens*.

Iris, bill, feet, tongue, and inside of mouth black.

50. *PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS* Lafr. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 408, 505; 1895, p. 441.)

A Chinese winter migrant, dispersed probably over the entire Philippine group, though it has hitherto been recorded only from Luzon and Mindoro.

51. *PERICROCOTUS LEYTENSIS* (Steere). (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 224.)

Scarce and difficult to obtain, frequenting the highest branches of the forest-trees.

52. *PERICROCOTUS NOVUS* Wardlaw-Ramsay. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252; 1896, p. 539.)

Rare in all localities visited by us in Luzon, only three specimens having been met with during many months spent in that island. A male specimen obtained in Negros is apparently of this species.

Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.

53. *LALAGE MELANOLEUCA* (Blyth). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.)

Fairly common in South Luzon. This and the next species are more commonly found in or on the edges of the forest, while *Lalage terat* loves the haunts of man and is generally found frequenting old gardens and plantations in and about native villages.

54. *LALAGE MINOR* Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 223.)

Scarce in Samar and Leite.

Iris and bill black; feet greyish black.

55. *LALAGE TERAT* (Bodd.). (Sharpe, B. M. C. iii. p. 95.)

This bird is widely distributed throughout the archipelago and in many other of the large Malay Islands.

56. *MUSCICAPA GRISEISTICTA* (Swinhoe). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 408; 1895, pp. 252, 441; 1896, p. 540.)

Fairly common during the winter months, and found distributed over the whole archipelago.

57. *PRATINCOLA CAPRATA* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505; 1895, p. 441.)

Common in Luzon where the country is sufficiently open. In the highlands of Benguet it was plentiful on the bare hill-sides at 5000 feet. This Chat has been met with in most of the larger Philippine Islands, except the Samar-Mindanao Province; it has also an extended range over the Malay Archipelago.

58. *MUSCICAPULA MACULATA* Tickell.

M. westermanni Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 506; 1895, p. 442; 1896, p. 540.

This most elegant little Flycatcher has of late years—since the highlands of the Eastern Archipelago began to be explored—been found to have a very wide distribution. It occurs in all the large Malay Islands, has lately been met with in Celebes, and is now recorded from two of the Philippine Islands—Luzon and Negros. I did not meet with it in Mindoro, but doubtless it will also occur in that island.

The exact similarity of specimens from all these widely-separated islands is the more remarkable when we consider that the species is an isolated highlander, and that all other species associated with it offer slight or strong differences in plumage in almost every island we touch at. The great differences between the various *Merula*, *Brachypteryges*, and many other highland forms would lead one to expect a slight change at least in this species. But no! there he is, always the same immaculate little bird; always rather pleased to see you; quite tame, and often frequenting the vicinity of your camp. On Monte Data we had a pair always about our camp, and on those clear frosty mornings, just as the sun coloured

the eastern sky, our little *Muscicapula* used to sing his pretty song, and with that song we commenced our daily work. Things went well with our little birds (as I would not allow them to be molested), until one day another male *Muscicapula* turned up. This quite upset my friend, and he fought many a battle under the shady pine-trees; but his rival stayed on just the same. The hen Flycatcher seemed rather to enjoy the fun and flirted about with the new-comer, and when we struck camp and retired from Monte Data the dispute was far from being arranged; both the cocks were sparring on and off all day, swelling out their little bodies until they resembled miniature puff-balls, and no doubt hating each other as only rivals can.

59. *MUSCICAPULA SAMARENSIS* B. & W. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 226.)

Obtained by us both in Samar and Leite. This species is both scarce and difficult to obtain, as it frequents thick dark forests, spending its time in the tangled undergrowth, and it is therefore seldom seen. The female has a somewhat remarkable departure in coloration from the rest of the genus, bearing only a slight resemblance to the male in the underparts, while the rusty-brown plumage of the back and the absence of the superciliary stripes would lead one to put it even in a different genus.

Iris and bill black; feet bluish white.

60. *MUSCICAPULA LUZONIENSIS*. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505; 1895, p. 463.)

We found this Flycatcher rare in Benguet, but commoner at the higher altitudes in Lepanto. This species is the representative form of *M. hyperythra* of Borneo, but the birds differ much in habits. On Kina Balu this little Flycatcher is always to be seen sitting about in open places, hawking. It flies from some bare branch and returns to its perch after each short flight, and there would be no difficulty in securing specimens. In Luzon and Mindoro, however, *Muscicapula* frequented the thick tangled undergrowth near the ground, and was most difficult to obtain. This species becomes much more active towards sunset, when it often utters a

peculiar hissing note, written best "*pust.*" In Luzon we met with it up to 8000 feet, and in Mindoro at 4500 feet.

Iris dark brown; bill black; feet bluish white.

61. *MUSCICAPULA NIGRORUM* Whitehead.

Muscicapula luzoniensis Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 540.

This species is closely allied to *M. luzoniensis*, but the female is greyish blue on the back instead of brown. The male is also generally richer in colour, both on breast and back. We met with this Flycatcher on Canloön volcano at 6000 feet, in Central Negros. In its habits it is precisely similar to the preceding species, and it is as difficult to obtain as are some of the most creeping Warblers.

Iris dark brown; bill black; feet bluish white.

62. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA* (Bodd.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 408, 506; 1896, pp. 111, 464, 540; 1897, p. 224.)

A widely-distributed species, found throughout the archipelago, frequenting old forest, often at considerable elevations, being met with by us at over 4000 feet in Mindoro.

63. *CYANOMYIAS HELENÆ* Steere.

This seems to be a very rare bird. On our first visit to Samar we secured one specimen, a female, which was destroyed with the rest of the collection, and during three months spent in Samar in the following year this species was not again obtained.

64. *RHIPIDURA NIGRITORQUIS* Vigors. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.)

This species is the only true member of the genus *Rhipidura* found in the Philippines, the next three species differing in the form of the tail and in being quite different in their mode of coloration. *R. nigritorquis*, like *R. javanica*, is seldom met with far from the coast, and is generally a frequenter of nippa, mangrove, and sago swamps, while the other Philippine species frequent thick inland forests, often up to high altitudes. *R. nigritorquis* has been met with in all the larger Philippine Islands, and extends its range into Palawan, but in Borneo its place is taken by *R. javanica*, a bird of similar habits.

65. *RHIPIDURA CYANICEPS* (Cassin). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 506; 1895, p. 252.)

This pretty Flycatcher is common in the forests of Luzon from the sea-coast up to nearly 8000 feet. In the pine-forests of Benguet it was always to be found mixing with the hunting-parties made up of nearly a dozen species of insectivorous birds. It frequented the higher branches of the trees, among which it made short flights after insects.

I was fortunate in finding a nest containing two eggs on April 29th at Cape Engaño. The small cup-shaped nest was built on to a dead branch which had fallen across a pathway in a most exposed position, but doubtless a safer one than if it had been among the foliage, where insect-pests swarm.

66. *RHIPIDURA ALBIVENTRIS* Sharpe. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 540.)

This Flycatcher was fairly common amongst the high trees at the base of Canloön volcano. In habits it resembles the preceding species.

Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.

67. *RHIPIDURA SAMARENSIS* (Steere).

Hypothymis samarensis Steere. (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 225.)

With all due deference to the opinions of Dr. Sharpe and Prof. Steere, who put *R. superciliaris* and this species in the genus *Hypothymis*, I consider that both of them belong to *Rhipidura*, but are slightly aberrant forms, like *R. cyaniceps* and *R. albiventris*.

In 'The Ibis,' 1897, p. 225, Mr. Grant supports Prof. Steere's opinion, and says, "*Rhipidura* has the tail rounded, the outer feathers being much shorter than the middle pair." These differences of length in the tail-feathers occur only in a certain section of the genus, which is represented in the Philippines by *R. nigritorquis*, but all the forest *Rhipiduræ* of these islands, and even *R. perlata* of Borneo, have the tail-feathers graduated in length like *R. samarensis*.

The feathers on the head are also quite distinct from those of *Hypothymis* and like those of *Rhipidura*. The sexes in this species have the same coloration, while they differ in *Hypothymis*. The bill is hard and black, not soft and bright blue, and the long bristles which surround the mouth are as in *Rhipidura*. Anyone who has seen the forest *Rhipiduræ* in their own haunts would certainly place this species and *R. superciliaris* in this genus.

Iris and bill black ; base of lower mandible whitish ; feet brown, with the scale-joints bluish.

68. *ZEOCEPHUS RUFUS* (G. R. Gray). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, pp. 112, 464, 540.)

This Paradise Flycatcher is a very handsome bird when alive, before the fleshy parts have turned black by drying, the pale Cambridge-blue bill and feet, and the large eye-wattle of the same colour, contrasting wonderfully with the rich red-umber plumage. We found this bird scarce in most places, but common in the forests at Cape Eugaño. It is found only in dense forest, frequenting the lower growth of trees. The nest and eggs are exactly like those of *Hypothymis*, but considerably larger. My Samar specimen was unfortunately destroyed ; it might have belonged to this species or to *Z. cinnamomeus*, which occurs in Mindanao.

Iris black ; eye-wattle and base of bill beautiful slaty French-blue ; bill lighter towards the tip, which is black ; inside of mouth gamboge-yellow ; feet pale slate-blue.

69. *CALLAEOPS PERIOPHTHALMICA*. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 253.)

The unique specimen of this interesting Paradise Flycatcher was purchased by me in Manila. It had been shot by an Indian, and left with the bird stuffer, unclaimed for years. I had expressed the desire to purchase this bird, but could not prevail upon the Indian to part with it, until one afternoon, much to my delight, the man brought it to me, and I purchased it. The soft parts were stated by my hunter (who skinned the bird) to have been pale blue, as in *Zeocephus rufus*, which is probably quite correct. That this genus finds

its nearest allies in *Arses* is, I think, open to doubt. It more resembles *Terpsiphone*, from which genus it differs in wanting a lengthened pair of centre tail-feathers, which are found only on apparently very old males.

The genus *Terpsiphone* is found as a migrant as far north as Japan, and will doubtless some day be recorded from Formosa, while *Arses* is an Australian and Papuan genus. The crest is also like that of *Terpsiphone*, and not the short velvety-pile-like plumes of *Arses*.

70. RHINOMYIAS RUFICAUDA Sharpe. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 541, 542 ; 1897, p. 225.)

Scarce. Found by us frequenting the tree-forests of Samar and Leite.

Iris and bill black ; legs pinkish brown.

71. RHINOMYIAS ALBIGULARIS B. & W. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 541.)

Scarce. Met with on the lower slopes of Cauloön volcano, Negros. A nest was found on March 31, containing two very Robin-like eggs. (See Ibis, 1898, p. 237.)

Iris brown ; bill black ; feet pale pinkish cobalt.

72. RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 442, pl. xii. fig. 2.)

We obtained six specimens of this handsome Flycatcher on Monte Data at nearly 8000 feet in January 1895. It frequented the thick, dark, low forest, composed chiefly of evergreen oaks, which covers most of the summit of the mountain.

Iris brown ; bill black ; feet lead-blue.

73. CULICICAPA HILIANTHEA (Wallace). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 542.)

Culicicapa panayensis (Sharpe). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 506 ; 1895, p. 443.)

This species, better known to Philippine collectors as *C. panayensis* (Sharpe), is of wide distribution in the Philippines, and doubtless will be met with in all the larger islands. In Palawan it is common in the forest which borders the

coast. In Luzon we obtained it only in the high mountains at from 5000 to 7000 feet, where it was feeding with the mixed flocks of other birds in the pine-trees. It generally rests on the lower outside branches, from which it makes short flights after insects. Our Leite specimen was obtained at 1000 feet in the mountains in the north of that island.

Iris, bill, and feet brown.

74. *CRYPTOLOPHA NIGRORUM* (Moseley). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 443; 1896, pp. 464, 543.)

This species is a true highlander, generally putting in an appearance at 4000 feet, and becoming very common at from 6000 to 8000 feet. It will doubtless be met with in most of the Philippine highlands. It was obtained by us at 8000 feet on Monte Data, at 4000 feet in Mindoro, and at 6000 feet in Negros. This species is represented in Borneo by *C. trivirgata*. It is a busy little bird, and generally hunts for its food in company with other species.

Iris and bill dark brown; legs lead-grey.

75. *CRYPTOLOPHA OLIVACEA* (Moseley). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 112, 543; 1897, p. 227.)

Widely distributed throughout the Philippines, being met with from Cape Engaño, North-east Luzon, to Mindanao, and from Samar westward to Tawi Tawi. This species frequents the lowland forests, and was not found in the mountain-regions.

76. *STOPAROLA PANAYENSIS* (Sharpe). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 544.)

Obtained on the lower slopes of Canloön volcano, frequenting the old forest, but by no means common.

Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.

77. *STOPAROLA NIGRIMENTALIS*. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 507, pl. xiv. fig. 2; 1895, p. 443; 1896, p. 464.)

I believe this was the first new bird shot by me in the Philippines, during a climb to the top of Monte Arayat. I shot it at close quarters on the summit of the mountain; the shot, unfortunately, cut the bird's head right off. I

had no doubt, on meeting with this Flycatcher in Benguet, that it was of the same species as the bird I had unintentionally destroyed. This Flycatcher was also met with in Mindoro. It is a highland form, being met with at nearly 7000 feet, but occurs also at 3000 feet.

Iris, bill, and feet black.

78. *SIPHIA PHILIPPINENSIS* (Sharpe). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 507; 1895, p. 443; 1896, pp. 112, 464.)

A lowland species, frequenting thick forest, but occasionally met with in the mountains up to 3000 feet. This species is widely distributed throughout the Philippines.

Iris, bill, and feet black.

79. *SIPHIA ENGANENSIS*. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 112.)

Met with only at Cape Engaño, where it was decidedly rare.

Iris dark brown; bill black; feet pinkish lead-blue.

[To be continued.]

VIII.—*On a Collection of Birds from Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.* By W. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.Z.S., Director of the South African Museum. *With Field-notes by H. F. FRANCIS.*

THE South African Museum has lately received a small collection of birds made at Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa, by two brothers—Messrs. H. F. and W. Francis, and presented by them to the Museum. The only scientific naturalist, so far as I am aware, who has previously visited Inhambane was the late Dr. Peters, of Berlin, who made it one of his stations, during his stay in Mozambique from 1842 to 1848. The volume relating to the Birds in Peters's well-known 'Reise nach Mossambique' was never published, but Peters wrote a short paper in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for 1868 (p. 131), in which six new species from Inhambane were characterized*.

The collection of the Messrs. Francis contains examples

* *Dicrurus fugax*, *Philagrus pectoralis*, *Hyphantornis cabanisi*, *Spermophaga nigro-guttata*, *Halcyon orientalis*, and *Caprimulgus mossambicus*.